SUNDAY ..... March 29, 1914

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Business Office, 11th St. and Pennsylvania Avenue. New York Office: Tribune Building. Chicago Office: First National Bank Building. European Office: 3 Regent St., London, England.

The Evening Star Newspaper Company.

The Evening Star, with the Suniay morning edition is delivered by earriers within the city at 45 cents per month; daily only, 25 cents per month. Sunday only, 20 cents per month. Orders may be sent by mait, or telephone Main 2440. Collection is made by carrier at the end of cach

avable in advance—by mail, postage prepaid: aily, Sunday included, one month, 60 cents, aily, Sunday excepted, one month, 40 cents, iturday Star, \$1 year; Sunday Star, \$2.40 year

IPIn order to avoid delays on account of croomal absence, letters to THE STAR should the haddressed to any individual connected the the office, but simply to THE STAR, or to Editorial or Bustness Department, according

Speaking of platforms. And who is not speaking of them today? What a theme! How pat! How very much to All other themes for the noment yield to that.

At a national convention the platform mmittee has been one of great honor. Men of distinction have sought assignnent to it. Service on it has been a distinction in itself. To have helped forulate a party creed for a presidential contest has been something to remember and refer to.

Is a change at hand? Will 1916 present the spectacle of men avoiding such an assignment? Shall we see the great phrasemakers prefer to be vice presidents of the convention rather than platform builders? Has the work become risky, and even ridiculous? If so, what will become of the spellbinders? To what will they cling? What swear by? Upon what base their promises of happiness and pros-

The platform has been a boon to the of gospel. When they have soared it as been on platform wings. As the late Representative Cushman said of Gen. Grosvenor's speeches, they have been able to prove, or disprove, anything by it. With a good platform, neatly phrased, they have felt themselves invincible, and set pegs for tall

But now there is levity in the land n this subject. All parties are taking a fling at the Baltimore platform. Some of those elected to office on it make little merry at its expense. As for the ists and socialists, they are in a gale of amusement.

And yet that platform was con structed by very able and earnest men. Mr. Bryan presided. Senator O'Gorman sat near Both were dead in earnest. Both were in agreement not only as to what policies but what candidate should be presented. Mr. O'Gorman was a Wilson man. While the influence of the New York delegation was operating for Clark, his personal preference was for the Jerseyman.

Today these men are in opposite While Mr. Bryan is supporting the President against the platorm. Mr. O'Gotman is supporting the platform against the President. While Mr. Bryan is repudiating, Mr. O'Gorman is acknowledging and expressing pride

Tim Campbell thought the Constituon should not come between fmends. Other views are prevailing about the Baltimore platform. That has come between friends, and is separating them widely. Is it to prove to be the last deliverance of its kind? Will it be possible after this to refer to a platall we know, "as misleading as the Baitimore platform" may become a

#### The Outlaw Fly.

The fly will find Washington uncon him. He is to be prevented where it is practicable to do so, and where not precharacter has been exposed. A few days ago The Star published the biography of a the It might have been his autobiography. He was made to confess that he came from an egg that had been laid in dirt. He was made to admit that with the fine fuzz on his feet he picked up foul matter full of deadly germs. Germs eling to his wings. He has been convicted by bacteriological tests of carrying as many as 6,000,000 bacteria on his bodythe bacteria of typhold fever and summer with him germs of tuberculosis. He and she can produce not millions but billions of descendants in one summer. Fly specks have been shown to contain deadly ampaign of extermination against the fly gest powerful temptation has been ordered. It is a right and propor thing. Tenderness and pity are all right in their place, but tenderness toward the fly may be cruelty to children. herefore, swat!

The Housekeepers' Alliance, or the committee on civics and sanitation of that alliance, is one of the anti-fly agencies early educate market people and grocery storekeepers, where they require education, against the fly and its dangers. Flies shall be kept out of stores and away from food by screens, possible breeding places of files are to be cleaned up, and wherever a fly shows his head or his wings, or his legs, swat! A fly killed in early spring will keep billions from being born.

word of encouragement comes from Inche Joe Cannon to those who insist that they are standing pat on the Hay-

#### In Search of a Name.

The New York bull moosers favor a pressive" is too indefinite.

They are right as to the present name. It carries no definite meaning. All our parties are progressive. In this country Designs and estimates were obtained progress is a law of party being. A from distinguished bridge engineers. really standpat party would die the President McKinley, in his message to death. It would fail in the plain needs of everyday politics. The country's progress-which is continuous-necessi-

word "liberal" as a substitute. All our nation and forever stand as a monumen

The men who organized the third party under the oaks in Michigan" some sixt years ago were fortunate in the selection of a name. But they were not driven to They simply adopted a name that had done notable service at an earlier day. The word "republican" was associated with some of the fathers and

Since then the name has become more illustrious than when first used. All the nost notable things political of the past fifty-odd years have borne the hallmark of the republican party. The greatest and twice elected President. The name and achievements of Lincoln alone have endeared the party to millions.

For several years the republican party has been under a heavy fire, and just now is out of power. But does that argue that it is done for? Has it not been out of power before? Have not its strong men quarreled over policies and clashed n personal ambitions only to learn a lesson from chastisement, to bury their differences, and, united again, to back"?

And consider what the democratic party as survived. Slavery, the civil war, the rag money craze and the free silver those issues, and yet is in power today,

lusty organization. But do the New York bull moosers, or the bull moosers anywhere, need a new name half so much as a new look around? Have they really outgrown the name republican? Could they not wear that again comfortably? Are not many of them preparing to do so? Were Mr. Roosevelt to give the word tomorrow oull moosery would disappear at once All its strength on him is staved. All its hope from him it brings. Progressivism bull moosery, what you please, i name because of the frank confession that would be involved in such an ador tion. It still insists that it is not a one man party.

#### Welcoming Migrant Birds.

Ornithologists and other naturalists those fancy turns to birds are in the fields and woods today, and many men and women with opera glasses, bird an interesting and bloodless hunt in the Virginia woods between the Aqueduct and Chain bridges, in the Difficult n the region adjacent to Dyke, in the thickets marshlands and sandy botoms of Fox's ferry, and along the southerly side of the Eastern branchplaces all dear and familiar to persons who start out early to give their anspring. In the environs of Washington the resident birds have been somewhat more numerous this winter than in several years. The cardinal has been conspicuous, the notes of the Carolina heard, the chickadee, titmouse, cedar bird, the red crossbill, the breasted nuthatch, the bluebird and for these birds together with the comthe bob white, the owls and hawks are classified as permanent residents. Redpolls and pine siskins have been down from the north and the slate-colored funco has spent a happy and prosperous

The grackles have come, flocks of ed-winged blackbirds have been re-working, means that he must leave Wash ported, the robins are arriving, and the bird people may today register on their slips many migrant sparrows, purple of the swallows to come north, warblers, especially myrtle and pine war blers, phoebes, orioles, vireos, oven birds, tanagers and thrush. Perhaps it is a little early to expect scarlet and summer tanagers, or even the thrush unless he be the hermit thrush, but the friends of the birds are afield today, and there is always competition among them to be the first to observe the arrival of migrant species.

#### Pneumonia Cure?

lished reports of the discovery of cures form without raising suspicions, and for dread diseases, yet within a few provoking maybe loud suffawe? For years the problems of malaria and vol. low fever have been mastered, preventive measures against typhoid have been found effective and antitoxins and serures which reduce mortality in other diseases have been discovered. The num-"cures" for cancer and tuberculosis which have disappointed hopes fortable as a summer resort. Every have been so numerous that suspicior man's hand and every woman's hand is attaches to all new announcements of to be raised against him. He has been cures. However, the announcement of a outlawed. No quarter is to be shown remedy for pneumonia comes with what him. He is to be prevented where it is must be the seal of authority from the Rockfeller Institute for Medical Revented he is to be swatted. The fly's real search. A statement has been sent out that at that institute a specific serum has been discovered for the treatment of lobar pneumonia, that the institute is prepared to treat patients suffering from results of experiments indicate the efficiency of the discovery in lowering mortality from this disease. This probably marks another long stride toward the conquest of germ disease

decision that ice cream is food was easy complaint, with which he infects the food The test of discernment will come when of babes and of adults. He carries about the commission is called upon to decide

It is asserted that King George never uses profanity. His restraint is germs. For these and other reasons a ble under circumstances which often suc-

> The deportation of Mr. Bryan's llama prevents the possibility of the stalwart mule being superseded as the party em-

An interlocking system of Panama canal tolls is recognized as involving

possibilities of complication. Incidentally, the proceedings are rathe ough on the little town of Torreor

### A Memorial Bridge.

With plans for the Lincoln memorial going forward and each month bringing nearer the realization of that great depropitious-for urging the construction of a Potomac memorial bridge, a thing of grandeur, sentiment and utility in itself and a necessary supplement to the Lincoln memorial. A bridge is a structure which would relieve the Lincoln me morial of its isolation. It is an old question. The difficulties which have been encountered in the way of the consumchange of name for their party. "Promation of this idea have been numerous. ressive" is too indefinite. "Liberal" Congress, by act of March 3, 1899, apwould suit them better. They propose it.

Mr. Roosevelt upon his return will be engineers, United States Army, to continue the examination of the subject and to make and secure designs, calculations

Congress December 5, 1890, wrote that "the proposed bridge would be a convenof the country who visit the national cemetery, an honor to the capital of the parties are liberal. They have to be to American patriotism. I do not doubt Democry is a liberal form of govern-that Congress will give to the enterprise

ment. It could not exist on lines of dog- still further proof of its favor and approval." In 1900 a bill appropriating \$200,000 for beginning work on the bridge was passed by the Senate, and on being brought up in the House was passed of a rising vote by a majority of nine, but a roll call being demanded the bill was de

feated by a majority of seventeen votes. This bridge question has been before Congress repeatedly since the first ses sion of the Forty-ninth Congress (1885) ed by resolution of the Senate to "ex amine and report upon the expediency o constructing a government bridge with suitable draw and approaches from a point at or near the foot of New York or New Hampshire avenue, on the public grounds across the Potomac river and Analostan Island to a point on the United States national cemetery grounds at Ar lington, with estimates of the cost of the kind of bridge deemed by the department most expedient, as well as the cost of alternative plans considered practicable and which will not materially affect the navigation of the river."

Bill succeeded bill in Congress, and in report on a memorial bridge bill submitted on January 30, 1895, by Representa tive Durborow from the committee on interstate and foreign commerce it was said that "since 1886 up to the present raze. It was on the wrong side of all time the building of this bridge has been repeatedly urged upon the attention of Congress by successive Secretaries of War, chiefs of engineers and quartermasters general of the army." It was urged that "very large sums have been appropriated by Congress for the construction of roads to cemeteries more or less im portant in various parts of the country but a like generous care has not been bestowed upon Arlington, the most important of all"; that "the Arlington neights grounds contain 1,100 acres, with a frontage of about one mile on the river onstituting one of the grandest and most beautiful parks of the country"; that few cities have so fine a park contiguous to their borders," and that "a bridge over the Potomac at or about the terminus of New York avenue near Observatory Hill would furnish a short and direct route to the park and cemetery, and would, in fact, bring them to our very

On October 9, 1902, during the thirty sixth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Stonecutters books and Audubon slips are pursuing Union of Washington presented a seventon block of stone as the corner stone o the memorial bridge. That stone was duct and Chain bridges, in the Difficult run neighborhood, around Great Falls, The Secretary of War, Elihu Root, presided, J. E. Ewell, commander of the G. A. R., spoke in behalf of that great organization, Representative Warnock of Ohio spoke in behalf of the Congress of the United States, Henry B. F. Macfarland on behalf of the Com the District and James McHugh on behalf of the union presenting the

It was believed then that the memorla bridge was not far in the future. And that was nearly twelve years ago!

#### Navy Yard Dismissals.

The impending reduction of the working force in the navy yard must have a disquieting effect on the whole force in the affected shops, and will carry hardship to many of the men. Machinists who are tenants of rented property will feel the jolt less, of course, than those who have bought or are buying houses. In numerous cases the discharge of a machinist or other workman who has to do with machinery and metal ington, because of the restricted demand here outside of the government shops for labor of that quality

Diplomacy might ease the responsibi ities of officials away from home by organizing a corps of trained after-dinner speakers, with Chauncey M. Depew as

The desire for extended debate is ssurance that the country has a supply of oratorical talent ready to assert itself independently of the lecture platform.

Some prominent democrats seem have forgotten the manner in which Cols. The world reads with skepticism pub- Harvey and Watterson were effaced as active campaigners.

loomed to extinction, but there is solace in the fact that the shad promises to urvive indefinitely

The fact that dancing has discouraged oridge whist may entitle the tango to

The proposition to efface party lines seeps coming up in connection with lines irawn within the party itself.

Those early arguments about a lock of sea-level canal have paled into insignif

March gives promise of going out "like climatically, but not politically.

#### SHOOTING STARS.

BY PHILANDER JOHNSON

#### A Parliamentarian. "Your wife says she is in favor of

limiting debate. "As a matter of fact," replied Mr Meekton, "Henrietta is in favor of cutting out the debate altogether and making it a monologue."

#### Harsh Comment.

"People should think before they speak," said the readymade philosopher, "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne; "and there are some who ought not to try

### Hamlet the Student.

Oh Hamlet might seem less pathetic, Still shifting from bad unto worse, Had he taken to pleasures athletic

#### His Object.

"So you want to reduce your weight?" said the physical culture expert. "No," replied the caller. want to get into some sort of athletic activity that will permit me to wear clothes that are really light and cool

"That man is very adaptable." "Yes. When he has a picture taken he can even look as if he were used to sitting in the elegantly carved furniture they use in photograph galleries.

#### Improvement.

Oh, the world is getting better, So the wiser people say. If you want to send a letter, There is rather less to pay Than the fee that was collected In the days when mail went out Very carefully directed,

a horse and wagon route

With the optimists presiding We repeat, with faith abiding

Though for food we're digging deeper Than seems thrifty, wise and sure, Letter rates keep growing cheaper-Which is good for literature,

## WHAT THE GOVERNMENT IS DOING FIFTY YEARS AGO

been manifested in the afterschool careers of boys and girls who, either through graduation or through dropping out, leave the elementary schools of the

Inited States. Quite recently the voca-

tional guidance movement, with its voca-tion bureaus, vocational information, placement, scholarship and follow-up so-cieties, has focused public attention or the hitherto scantily recognized responsi-

bility of the public school for the careers

tain questions of momentous importance

and supervise employment for such children or to furnish information, counsel

Birmingham, Liverpool, York, London Edinburgh and Glasgow, have developed a vast school of service to carry on public and private agencies for the pur-

and girls who seek work.

cedure in getting work through the labor

nicipal and vocational information offices have been started—usually in connection with some well established agency, such

with some well established agency, such as the statistical bureau—for the purpose of advising parents, children and teachers as to the industrial conditions, the state of the labor market and the nature of the demands for workers. German schools, too, are keenly interested in preventing children from becoming careless tobsekers and they take a personal in-

jobseekers, and they take a personal in

terest in directing children to the neares

terest in directing children to the nearest labor exchange and to other employment agencies. Parents are invited before the children leave school to attend informal conferences, at which a brief talk is given to point out the mischief of drifting into employment without forethought and plan, and for which work the boy or girl may be entirely unsuited.

"In a survey of foreign experiments in vocational guidance one cannot fail to

ocational guidance one cannot fail to be impressed by the elaborateness of ma-

chinery developed; the extent and effect

iveness of the national and local suppor

In the promotion of better farming

mehods the government has introduced

printed in black type the "Farmers

hanged from the original by Frank I

increasingly profitable and life on the projects thoroughly worth while, RAYMOND W. PULLMAN.

From the New York Evening Post

for mayor pro tem.

From the New Orleans Times-Democrat.

From the Richmond Times. Dispatel

From the Chester Republican.

From the Detroit Times.

The embattled citizens of Torreon need

thuse over the prospect of having Villa

That Gen. Villa is vengeful is shown, too, by the fact that he threatens to make all northern Mexico prohibition ter-

ritory, knowing Provisional Presid Huerta's prejudice in favor of pulgue.

Honor bright, if you were authorized to select a president for Mexico which one would you select, Huerta, Carranza or Villa?

One man who we imagine would be quite secure in Mexico, so far as Villa is concerned, is a soap peddler.

Methods.

Mann, as follows:

exchange. In a few cities and towns mu

in school policy and administration

In stamping smallpox out of the Phil- | field, "an unusually active interest has ppine Islands, the United States government has Stamping Out Smallpox eliminated

the cause for in Philippines. more one-third of the cases of blindness in the archipelago. In the past great economic loss to the people of the Philippines has een caused by the large numbers of nabeen caused by the large hand and have tives who have been made blind and have become unable to provide for themselves because of their affliction.

An investigation of blindness has just girls has brought into the foreground cerbeen completed in the Island of Cebu in the Philippines to ascertain the extent to which blindness exists, and its chief causes; to select suitable cases for surgical treatment, and to give those who are unable or unwilling to go to the hospital remedies which they could use them.

In school policy and administration. "What is the duty of the public school toward the boys and girls who drop out from the elementary grades as soon as they get a work certificate? What special interest has the school in the kind of work these children find to do? To what some carrier of the school help to provide and supervise employment for such child. selves. This investigation has been carried on by Dr. Louis Schwartz, assistant surgeon in the United States public health service. Dr. Schwartz visited, in all, twenty-three towns and examined 145 cases, of which fifty were found to be suitable for surgical treatment, with an almost certain restoration of vision.

"The chief cause of blindness in Cebu, and perhaps throughout the Philippine Islands, has been smallpox." says Dr. Elimingham, Liverpool, York, London, Elimingham, Liverpool, York, London, ried on by Dr. Louis Schwartz, assistant

"The chief cause of blindness in Cebu, and perhaps throughout the Philippine Islands, has been smallpox." says Dr. Schwartz. "Most of the smallpox cases have been blind for many years, only three which came to my observation in Cebu having occurred within the last five years. Since the Americans have begun the systematic and compulsory vaccination of all the people smallpox is no longer the cause of blindness. Cataract comes next as a cause of blindness. three which came to my observation in Cebu having occurred within the last five years. Since the Americans have begun the systematic and compulsory vaccination of all the people smallpox is no longer the cause of blindness. Cataract comes next as a cause of blindness. Catand is closely followed by trachoma. Most of the blindness in Cebu and other islands of the Philippines is due to preventable diseases. More than one-third of the blind can be relieved by surgical treatment."

The fear of the natives of being arrested as lepers or being compelled to under-ords showing the occupations taken up

ed as lepers or being compelled to under-go an operation made it very difficult for go an operation made it very diment for the government's surgeon to induce the blind to come for examination, and as a consequence all of the sightless people in the towns could not be located. It is estinated that in the Island of Cebu, with total population of 452,000, more than 00 persons are afflicted with total blindobjects are afflicted with total bind-ess, and of this number more than 200, fter simple operations, might be made to see and become wage earners instead

Dr. Schwartz had an interesting time and many difficulties in making his exam-inations and in getting the natives to use the remedies to restore their sight or better their condition. Speaking of these troubles, Dr. Schwartz says:

"The treatment advised was often dis-regarded because of the distrust of Amer-The treatment advised was often disregarded because of the distrust of American physicians, fear of surgical operations, to which many would not submit,
even though vision was promised them
as a result, and because many of them
implicitly believed in cures of their own.
These native cures include the application of certain leaves to the eye to cure
inflammation or wearing certain charms
when affected with eye disease to prevent
loss of sight and the carrying of a small
pebble in an inclsion in the arm or leg
to cure blindness. Then there were three
patients having cases of simple cataract
who could have been helped with an operation, which they refused to undergo. to cure blindness. Then there were three patients having cases of simple cataract who could have been helped with an operation which they refused to undergo, saying that they had seen enough of life and did not care to see any more.

"A large number of the natives have accepted help, however, and as a result of the government's investigation sight behive restored to many people who

is being restored to many people who have been blind hopelessly, as they thought, for years. When they returned to their different homes, others, learning cal treatment and also came

to benefit by it."

Dr. Schwartz recommends that the government extend its investigations of the causes and prevalence of blindness throughout the islands of the Philippines. He advises tours of the towns periodically by a competent oculist for the purpose of advising treatment of the eyes, selecting cases for surgical operations, of advising natives who are afflicted with treathorms, and, if possible, isolating oma, and, if possible, isolating tracioma, and, and, the promotion of the national and local support them until they are no longer contagious. To further this work he suggests the use of the hospital train idea as used by Dr. Stiles, the hookworm expert. He thinks that this could be applied in the form of the hospital automobile, which should periodically make the rounds of the towns of the island for the treatment of the sick, and to carry advice on hydrogen and the sick, and to carry advice on hydrogen and the sick, and to carry advice on hydrogen and the sick, and to carry advice on hydrogen and the national and local support through legislation and some yearners and when are drawn from the national and local support through legislation and some yearners, and also by the extraordinary development of volunteer service on the part of men and women who are drawn from school, manufacturing, commercial, labor, civic and social service groups."

In the promotion of better formula. matters to the natives.

A quarter of a billion tons of coal are Better Farming of impressing the setwasted annually in mining the 500,000,000 Waste of industries of the nation, ac- west. In the latest number of the cording to the latest estimate Coal. of Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, diector of the United States bureau of terior for the water users on the west-

"This represents," says Dr. Holmes, "a loss from our best and most easily mined Creed," the version having been slightly coals and those nearest our great centers of industry. What is needed in connection with this loss is a thorough underground survey and examination at certain carefully selected areas in each of the imor believe that the only good weed is a
portant coal fields of the country, with a
dead weed, and that a clean farm is as view to determining the exact conditions under which mining operations take place and the possibilities of adopting less wasteful methods. With this large amount of accurate information laid before the public it will then be possible to obtain

the adoption of far less wasteful methods of mining.
"Such an investigation, thoroughly conducted, would cost about \$50,000 per an-num for several years. It is confidently believed that the results of such an in-vestigation would mean a saving in fuel resources having a value to the nation of considerably more than 50,000 tons of coal per annum. In addition, ontribute largely to greater safety in coal mining; for in coal mining the safe-ty and waste problems are too intimately associated to permit separate treatment.

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To meet the growing demand for information relating to the vocational guidance movement, the gov-Vocational ernment, through the Guidance.

Wocational ernment, through the United States bureau of deducation, has just published reports of the first study of the relations of the school and employment in England. Scotland and Germany. The bulletin is published under the title "The bulletin is published under the title "The care after a factor of the rectamation service, are planning to make the unique magazine which is furnished to water users as interesting and as helpful as possible, and it is expected that the motto-card idea and other innovations will be introduced to enlive the pages of all future issues. In the past, dry reports and notes of the routine work on the projects have made up most of the contents of the publication, but hereafter articles and features of popular interest will be introduced bulletin is published under the title "The of popular interest will be introduced School and the Start in Life," and is the more and more in the work of encourag-work of Meyer Bloomfield, director of the ing the irrigation farmers to make work vocation bureau of Boston.

"Within recent years," says Mr. Bloom

Torreon is endeavoring, somewhat unsuccessfully, to compete with Belfast as the center of international interest.

Gen. Villa's base, as we understand t, is the place where he stores the ran-

Amid the world turmoil that is agitating the front pages everywhere Huerta maintains, by contrast, an air of benignant calm.

Advices indicate that there is considerable suburban activity around Torreon.

From the Los Angeles Express.

Life in present-day Mexico has been described as just one murder after an-

Mr. Villa has reached the enviror orreon. Now the question is how

From the Providence Journal.

From the St. Joseph Gazette.

som money he collects.

rom the Atlanta Journal.

Torreon. Now the

From the Dallas News.

From the Chicago News.

VILLA AND TORREON.

From the Dalias News.

Inasmuch as Villa is now in the suburbs of Torreon, how would it do for him to make a little easy money by platting a few blocks of ground and selling it off to bungalow builders?

Contrarga is playing second fiddle to Villa the bandit.

# IN THE STAR

Lieut, Gen. Grant, accompanied by his wife and son and Gen. Rawlins, Col. Duff. Maj. Rowley Grant Here and Capt. Badeau of his for Duty. staff, reached Washingnorning of March 23, 1864, the fact being noted in The Star of that day Gen. Grant took up his headquarters in rooms 29 and 31 of the Winder sullding, 17th and F streets, and, pending the preparation of these cooms for his use, he paid a visit to the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac for inspection. His arrival in Washington greatly stimulated the northern expectation of early action in the prosecution of a vigorous cam

leveloped to such an extent that semiagricultural conditions within the city were Enforcing unusual or regarded as Cow Law. objectionable. With the ncrease of population, however, came demand for a higher standard of sanitary conditions, and particularly with reference to the keeping of cows in the city. In The Star of March 23, 1864, is the following paragraph on this topic:

paign

enforced by the police, and the fact causes considerable feeling among the numerous cow dealers and dairy owners in the suburban sections of the ity. It does not apply to person keeping one or two cows for their own immediate use. The act was approved August 1, 1862, and provides proved August 1, 1863, and provides that it shall not be lawful to provide, keep or maintain a cowyard, pen or stable for dairy or other purposes, nearer than 290 feet of any dwelling house other than the dwelling house of the keeper of such yard, pen or stable, under a penalty of not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 for each day the offense is continued. Then follows: incal schools and the keeping of the records showing the occupations taken up by children on leaving school.

"There is maintained a central office, with the schools acting as suboffices, for the registration of young persons applying for employment and for submitting suitable applicants for the known vacant positions. There is supervision of young persons after they have taken up work for the purpose of assisting them in cases where advice may be needed regarding the facilities which may exist for than \$1 nor more than \$5 for each day the offense is continued. Then follows the proviso in favor of families keeping not more than two cows for their own use. The law further provides that such yards, pens or stables shall be thoroughly cleansed daily, and the penalty for the neglect of this requirement is not less than \$1 nor more than \$5 for each offense. The law was enacted at the solicitation of numbers of residents of the suburban sections, who were anxious to secure the cleangarding the facilities which may exist for extending the child's education and also where other and better employment may German social enterprise has con "German social enterprise has con-cerned itself thus far largely with the immense task of establishing the con-tinuation or part-time school system, which has become a world model, and the system of labor bureaus which place boys who were anxious to secure the clean-liness and health of the localities in which they reside. The greatest num-ber of violations of the law occur in the northern parts of the third, fourth "The German schools have not been in-different to the career problems of the children. Before the school-leaving period

children. Before the school-leaving period draws near, and shortly before the four-teenth birthday, teachers and others call attention to the various wage-earning opportunities open to the children. They describe the supplementary training provisions of the municipality and the procedure in getting work through the labor.

Russian council he said that "Russia would maintain relations as good neighbors with Germany, but the Franco-Russian alliance remained the firm basis of Russia's exterior policy."

Is it possible that Germany has been deceiving herself that she could in any way dissolve the Franco-Russian alliance? If so, she has strangely misinterpreted the European spirit which is the basis of the two great international groups, the triple alliance and the triple entente.

"A refugee from Richmond reports that the defenses of that city are very extensive and elaborate. They are in the form of a semi-circle, the outer embankment being continuous almost without a break around the city. Inside of this another line of intrenchments extends around the city, with frequent breaks. Between the two is a fine military road, so that it is easy to reinforce any part of the defenses at short notice. These fortifications are not manned by any considerable force, but the citizens are formed into companies ready at the tap of the drum to proceed to the intrench. Between the two is a fine military road, so that it is easy to reinforce any part of the defenses at short notice. These fortifications are heavily armed with the best artillery. What seems strange to us at this distance is that these extensive fortifications are not manned by any considerable force, but the citizens are formed into companies ready at the tap of the drum to proceed to the intrenchments to resist invasion. A large picket force is stationed outside the lines, and it is expected, if any attacking force approaches, that the alarm can be given in season for every man to be at his post. There is no considerable force of regular. oroaches, that the alarm can be given in leason for every man to be at his post. There is no considerable force of regular nilitary in the capital, but Gen. Pickett's livision is within about thirty miles and can reinforce the home militia at short can reinforce the

Fifty years ago the agricultural work

the motto-card idea of the government was conducted by the tlers on the irriga- A Stupid Custom patent office, and tion projects in the House Blunder. paragraph in The Star of March 24, 1864, a peculiar con Reclamation Record, a monthly magazine flict arose between that bureau and the published by the Department of the In-Preasury, on the score of classification of agricultural imports. The Star says: ern irrigation projects, the editors have "The agricultural bureau of the Interior Department has been much annoyed and embarrassed for some time past by unnecessary delay at the New "I believe in a permanent agriculture, a soil that shall grow richer rather than of seed purchased by that bureau in Europe for general distribution in this poorer from year to year.
"I believe that the only good weed is a country, in order to introduce here new and improved European varieties of vege dead weed, and that a clean farm is as important as a clean conscience.

"I believe in striving for maximum yields, and I shall not be satisfied with anything less.

"I believe in the farm boy and in the farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best bone. tables, plants, etc. By way of illustrating how and why these delays occur we may not inappropriately mention that among the lot of seed reaching that cusamong the lot of seed reaching that custom house more than a fortnight since is the "yellow lupin." a leguminous forage plant designed to be tested here this season. The appraiser having it in charge fancied he "smelled a mice in it," or in other words, it was something from which "extrait de Lubin." a costly French perfume, bearing a high rate of duty, is manufactured—Lubin being the name of the inventor and patentee of the article, who died a dozen years ago. by the bye. So Mr. Appraiser detains not only that package, but all the patent office seed arriving in the same ship until he may be able to learn the difference between yellow lupin seed and the basis farm girl, the farmer's best crops and the future's best hope. "I believe in the farm woman, and will do all in my power to make her life easier and happier.
"I believe in a country school that pree may be able to learn the difference stween yellow lupin seed and the basis manufacturing M. Lubin's celebrated erfume. In the meantime the season or sending out the detained seed is rawing so near a close that is by no leans impossible that before a common the open country.
"I am proud to be a farmer, and I will

Potomac, according to

For the number of men engaged and the obstinate character of the fighting, the battle at Torreon stands out pre-eminent in the history of Mexican civil warfare. not be accused of being violent partisans of Huerta if they merely decline to enthorities that the changes in question will thorties that the changes in question will conduce to the greater efficiency of the army. We need hardly say that public opinion, in view of the history of the operations of the Army of the Protomac, will heartly indorse the President's action in the premises and accept it as an earnest that Lieut. Gen. Grant's assumption of the command in the field in this earnest that Lieut. Gen. Grant's assumption of the command in the field in this quarter will be followed up with an amount of decision of action and earnestness of concert on the part of all of his subordinates, on whom he must most immediately rely for the success of his plans, heretofore unknown to the history plans, heretofore unknown to the history of our military operations in this vicinity. On more than one occasion we owe disappointment and heavy loss, if not defeat, to a lack of the decision of action and carnestness of concert to which we refer above, and the country therefore will surely rejoice that such a change has been effected before the opening of the approaching campaign, which bids fair to end the war."

## RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The article in the Koelnische Zeitung no right to guarantee their political situabased upon the dispatch of its St. Petersburg correspondent, to Russia Prepares the effect that "Rusfor War? sia was rapidly and secretly preparing to make war on Germany," has had all the publicity its author may have desired. It has besides fired to fury the pan-ger manist press of Germany. It has proved certainly that Russia is regarded even in Germany as the compelling power in

Europe, either for peace or for war.

Before the war Washington had not statement was received in silence, and this fact afforded the pan-germanist press an opportunity to lash itself, and, indeed, all Germany, into excessive fury. deed, all Germany, into excessive fury.

There is much speculation over the hostile outbreak against Russia. On the one side, it is said, the charge that Russia would war against Germany is merely a pretext to prepare the way for a new military law and still another augmentation of the German army, against which there is opposition in the reichstag. On the other side Germany would force the hand of Russia in the matter of securing better railway conditions in

of securing better railway conditions in Asia Minor. The German press asks the reason why Russia is accumulating reserves of troops on her western frontiers and why the periods of military maneuvers are

on her western frontiers and why the periods of military maneuvers are increased. Besides the same press reproaches the Russian and French preparations, never thinking, apparently, that these preparations have been simply inspired by the determination to offset the recent formidable augmentations of the German military forces.

The Koeinische Zeitung complains of the apparent dependence of Russia upon France, and that such relation prevents Russia's friendly relations with Germany. The German journal writes at length about the traditional friendship of Russia and Germany and that "now Russia would turn her arms most willingly against her former friend."

What can have happened to have inspired such a sober journal with such hysterical reflections? There has been some trouble over the attifude of Germany at Constantinople, certainly. But was it not quite natural that Russia should be disquieted to see the defense of Constantinople handed over to the German Gen. Liman Von Sanders, when the question of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles contained a vital interest for Russia?

When M. Goremykine succeeded M.

Russia?

When M. Goremykine succeeded M. Kokovtzof recently as president of the Russian council he said that "Russia would maintain relations as good neighbors with Germany, but the Franco-

Dutchtum."

The personal feelings of the czar are kind, but those of his ministers are hostile. M. Sazonof is a disciple of M. Delcasse and partisan of M. Poincare. "That attitude of the Russian ministers tends to destroy effectually the legend of the historical Russo-German friend-ship."

ship."
And the author concludes, "The vital interests of Germany command her not to wait until 1917 to summon the czar to come out for Germany or against her. Alliance with France is and will continue to be the obstacle which prevents Russian official policy from having good relations with Germany (ruckhaltlos gute Beziehungen)."

ronunciamento now? The answer may

Germans in St. Petersburg. man coterie at St. Petersburg has expended its strength in the overthrow of M. Kokovtzof, a man eminently pacific, hrown, the coterie believed that Gernan policy might benefit by the change. Germany Not military program of It concealed so little its hopes that it announced on every side the speedy re-tirement of M. Sazonof—a new era was about to open at St. Petersburg. But it olas for certain interior reasons. of state changed his premier. But he had no inhistory of Russo-German relations. The German coterie is composed largely of partisans of absolute autocracy. They understand quite well that the Russian people will not accept indefinitely the subordination of Russian politics to the combinations invented at Berlin. They

between yellow lupin seed and the basis of manufacturing M. Lubin's celebrated perfume. In the meantime the season for sending out the detained seed is drawing so near a close that is by no means impossible that before a common sense idea can be hammered into the thick skull of the man of red tape of the New York custom house all chance of using the seed will be lost to the agricultural bureau."

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With the arrival of Lieut. Gen. Grant at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, according to the season of maintain the dynasty. They means to maintain the dynasty. They means to maintain the dynasty. They means to maintain the dynasty. They carry seem of institutions and customs the foyer of institutions and customs the most subversive. They keep before the carr the peculiar methods of Combes, Caillaux and Juares, which are not easily understood. But the czar and his ministers are not misled and know that even for any favored the campaign in Russia not for love of Russia, but that Germany favored the campaign in Russia not for love of Russia, but that Germany might have her hands free in Europe. rope.

Russia has augmented her army and

Potomac, according to Army of the The Star of March 25, 1864, He ordered the army to be at once ready for inspection. It is stated that he was received with much enthusiasm. In the same issue of The Star is the following statement regarding the situation with reference to this army:

"It seems to be taken for granted that the purpose of the President in temporarily merging sundry army corps of the Army of the Potomac in others of the same army is simply to place the command of them, respectively, and their command of them, respectively, and their organizations in hands other than those of their late commanders and the staffs of their late commanders and the staffs

ion in Europe?

Russia does not permit news of her military increase to be sent over the border, and a correspondent, apparently from Berlin, feels constrained to confess lack of copy on this head. He telegraphs: "Although the news regarding the army increase in Russia is guarded." graphs: "Although the news regarding the army increase in Russia is guarded with the closest secrecy, enough har leaked out to give us here in German; an idea of the progress of the scheme The peace strength of the army in Rus sia this summer will be 1,017,000 there will be 15,000 more, in 1916

Europe, either for peace or for war.

Fortunately the prevalent opinion is that Russia desires peace, not war, and that if she is preparing for war it is simply to regain the position she lost temporarily in Manchuria.

The statement of the Koelnische Zeitung, a semi-official German journal, was promptly denounced in St. Petersburg as a simple invention. At Berlin, howeverand this was taken as a bad note—the statement was received in silence, and it will face the Galician frontier of Austria."

In naval matters Russia may not so easily conceal her increase from the enemy. Thus Russia is causing Germany a feeling of almost panicky disquiet over the defense she is setting up on the coasts of the Gulf of Finland and the construc-

For example, Russia is constructing four ironclads of 23,000 tons for the Baltic, the Sebastopel. Russia Building Petropavlof, Poltava and Gangout. These

Warships. ironclads will meas. ure with the German dreadnoughts of the latest type and will be launched during the summer, when they were promised for 1915, which shows that Russia is making haste. Four other superdreadnoughts of 28 000

tons are in course of construction and will be finished in 1917. Six cruisers are on the ways, without counting torpedo boats and submarines, whose number is increasing. In 1918 Russia can place in line a squadron of twelve ships of the line, sixteen cruisers and an hundred coutre torpedo boats and submarines. It is this fact, disconcerting for the Ger-man, who had his eyes fixed on the German army, that gives some reason for the disquiet in Berlin.

St. Petersburg, the Russian officer will

tell you, is the only European capital whose soll has not been trodden by an enemy. Russians are proud of this and the sentiment urges them to perpetuate the fact. Now without a powerful fleet in the Baltic St. Petersburg is at mercy of a coup de main, for once mercy of a coup de main, for once the fortress of Cronstadt dismantled or re-duced to silence nothing could prevent German dreadnoughts from turning their guns on the Winter Palace and thu liver a mortal blow to the heart of the empire of the czars. The assailant be-sides could effect a landing and operate a novement against the capital. It was decided the Gulf of Finland should be transformed into an interior

should be transformed into an lake, formidably fortified and with a fleet worthy of the best in The project was "grandiose," following propositions were stand accepted: fortresses commanding the entrance to the guif and capable of serving as the basis of naval operations; one at the Island of Nargo, in front of Reval; the other at Sweaborg, near Helsingfors. Second. The island at the mouth of the

gulf, important as strategic, to Third. The abandonment of the forti

Third. The abandonment of the fortifications commenced near Liban and the reinforcement of Cronstadt.

Fourth. The creation of a military port at Reval, designated as principal point of the new fleet.

Fifth. The creation of new shipyards at St. Petersburg, Reval and Helsingfors.

Sixth. The construction of a powerful fleet, consisting of dreadnoughts, armored cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boats and cruisers, light cruisers, torpedo boats and

submarines.

All these propositions were promptly accepted. Work commenced and is being pushed with celerity. To the stupe-faction of those who accuse Russia of inconstancy the work has been executed with exactitude and remarkable perseverance. Germany no doubt feels that the measures of naval defense as well as military have been rendered urgently necessary by Germany's aggressive attitude.

tude.
The Taeglische Rundschau writes that
the Germanophobist of Russia employs every means to precipitate a war with Germany. It would have been very grave if M. Sazonof should be replaced by elnische publish this

? The answer may
be found in the
fact that the German coterie at St.
Petersburg has exthe countribute.

Slavophile diplomat. It is asserted that
the party of grand dukes, supported by
the camarilla, orthodox and panslavist.
support the candidacy of M. Hartwig.
minister of Russia, at Belgrade. Should
M. Hartwig become minister of foreign
affairs war against Germany and Austria
would be only a question of time.

but cited in Berlin as "too faithful to the The Tacglische adds that the revela-French alliance." M. Kokovtzof over-tions of the Koelnische Zeitung on Russian policy and the Russia have not sur-

Surprised. prised German milltary circles. For a year and a half, writes the Taeglische, the Russian prepproved a cruel deception. Emperor Nich- arations have been remarked and the necessary preparations have been taken. The visit of the chief of the general staff nor ceasing for one moment the reorganization of his land and sea forces.

In order to comprehend the depth of the deception of the German coterie at St. Petersburg it is necessary to recall the this new move of Russia. Besides, the Russian minister of finance published the following note concerning the article in

the Koelnische Zeitung:
"The Koelnische Zeitung of the 30th ultime publishes information on the subject of preliminary preparations for war on the occidental frontier of Russia.
"In the afternoon of the same day that

news exercised a bad influence on the bourse de Paris, influence which reacted on the price of Russian stock. That dis-quietude was felt on the bourse at St. Petersburg and was increased by the ma-neuvers of speculators. Thereupon the Agence Reuter declared:

"We are authorized to declare that the information in the Koelnische Zeitung is absolutely false and a pure invention."

It has been affirmed and reiterated that the basis of the war note in the Koel-nische Zeitung is based on the treaty of nische Zeitung is based on the treaty of commerce concluded after the Japanese war and, most unfavorable to Russia, will expire in 1916. Russia, it is rumored, has given notice that she will not renew the treaty. Is this the principal motive, it may be asked, for the outbreak of the German press against Russia?

It has been suggested in some circles that the German in Germany and in Austria-Hungary is pursued by the fear of the Slav, a Slav uprising, a Slav invasion. Russia is the head and front of that great force, and Germany would necessarily be the immediate objective of such an uprising and such an invasion. Is this another factor in the outbreak of the German press against Russia? The question perhaps belongs rather to the domain of metaphysics than to politics, and

## THE ULSTER SENSATION.

From the Chicago Journal.

The British army has entered politics, for the first time since Gen. Monk brought Charles II to the throne in 1660.

From the Chicago Post.

William O'Brien, M. P., made an excellent little pass when he referred to Sir Edward Carson's "independent" Ulster as "the new Orange Free State."

Sir Edward Carson has had a cigarette named after him. Isn't the chosen leader of Ulster's revolt worth the dignity of a cigar?

From the Syracuse Post-Standard. The perplexed home secretary might solve his problem by banishing all the suffragettes to Uister.

From the Atlanta Journal.

From the Chicago News.

With Ulster, Lloyd George and the Pankhursts, John Bull knows what it is to be the father of an unruly family.

From the Raleigh News and Observer.

Sir Edward Carson, the fiery Ulster unionist leader, is holding a good many councils of war, and that is a good sign that war may yet be averted.

to be the father of an unruly family.

From the Council Bluffs Nonparett.

However, the Ulster situation is not yet so bad that the old, reliable "debacle" and "coup d'etat" have been called in.

olitics. England probably wishes Us Monk wouldn't be so Mexican in her attitude From the Toronto Mail It may yet be necessary for the As-quith government to import soldiers from South Africa to maintain order in Ulster.